



THE SITUATION IN MAINE. CAN GOV. GARCELON DEPEND ON THE MILITIA OF THE STATE?

The Commanding Officers Say that They Will Obey his Orders, but Doubt Expressed as to the Men-The Report of the Coun ell's Committee on the Rejected Returns.

BOSTON, Dec. 26 .-- A despatch from Portland to the Herald to-night says: "There is much speculation as to the amount of dependence which can be put upon the militia of the Rigid in the event of their services being The force is not a large one. It is commanded, to be sure, by a Major-General-ex-Gov, Chamberlain of Brunswick, now Pres-Ident of Bowdoin College. He has a brilliant military record, and is a very conservative Republican. The organized militia consists of one regiment and four unattached companies. Col. Charles P. Mattocks of the First Regiment resigned nearly nine months ago, but his resignation was not accepted, for some reason or other, until last week. The Lieutenant-Colonel left in command is Gen. Daniel White of Bangor, a brave and popular veteran, and the Major is M. M. Folsom of Oldtown. The former is a mod-érate Greenbacker, and the latter an ardent Greenbacker, and the right-hand man of Mr. Smith, the Greenback candidate for Governor, Of the ten companies in the regiment, two are located in Portland, and one each in the cities of Auburn, Augusta, Bangor, and Belfast, and the towns of Norway, Skowhegan, Hampden, and Oldtown. It will probably be found, if the matter is investigated, that a very large majority of the members of these companies are Republicans and they are generally young men, but a few of them saw service during the rebellion. The companies are generally organized for show purposes, and with no idea of active service. Dol. Mattocks, who has just retired, says he should have considered it his duty to obey the orders of his commander-in-chief, regardless f polities or personal feeling, and so do Col. White and Major Folsom and a majority of the fine officers. For the men, however, for real tervice, it is doubtful if much dependence could

Besides the First Regiment there are thre Infantry companies, one each in Portland, Bidseford, and Gardiner, and a light battery at Lewiston. One of these, the Portland Montgomery Guards, Capt. John J. Lynch, is composed of active young Irishmen, chiefly Demograts. It is the best-drilled company in the State, and the Captain is loud in his praise of the leyalty of the troops. The composition of the battery at Lewiston is about the same, and the Fusionists think it also could be depended upon. In Portland there is nothing like the specification which exists further east, so that Republican or Democratic, the old companies here—the Light Infantry and Mechanie Blues—which have homerable records in the past, will doubtless obey the orders of their superiors, information as to the feeling of the other combines is limited." Lewiston. One of these, the Portland Mont

nies is limited."

OBSTLAND, Dec. 26.—A despatch from Bangor
ntions that influential Democrats have
ited in an appeal to Gov. Garcelon to accept
suggestion of ex-Gov. Morrill, and allow the
prist to settle the pending troubles. The same
spatch announces that Gov. Garcelon is not
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AUGUSTA, Dec. 26.—The following is an abstract of the report of the committee on the stains election returns, made in Council:

Your committee, in submitting this report, feem it necessary to state specifically cortain acts connected with the returns from many of the towns, cities, and plantations, which have naterially affected the result of the canvassing of the votes returned. There are many returns, which, owingto fatal defects, cannot be sounted; but we shall specify only those which have nifetied the result. Article 4, part 1, section 5 of the Constitution regulates the manner of electing Senators and Representatives to the Legislature and also the process of transmitting to the Governor and Council the evidence by which they are to determine who have been selected. This section provides that in case of lowns and plantations, municipal officers shall, in open town and plantation meeting, at the close of election day, sort, count, and declare the vetes cast, and form a list of all the persons voted for, and, after the name of each person thus voted for, shall write the number of votes received by him. This last shall be recorded in open meeting. This copy of the recorded list thus attested is to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State within thirty days thereafter. A section of the Revised Statutes requires that in addition to the foregoing specific and manufatory provisions of the Constitution, the returns shall state the whole number of ballots cast at the election. The same sec-

of ballots cast at the election. The same section of the Constitution requires that the Governor and Council shall open and compare the returns thus transmitted, and from them determs the section of the Constitution of the Covernor the will support to be elected; and the Governor the will support to be elected summor persons as thus appear to the persons of the county of the returns specified therein have been considered by us. These protests allege that said returns should not be counted because they were not made up in open town meeting, but were made after the meeting closed in some private office or store, when no one but a portion of the municipal officers were present, and in some cases only a elerk. This condition of blings in several cases has been proved to our entire satisfaction, and we have rejected this returns thus defective in our tabulations. In the case of the town of Stoneham, an affluavit signed by two Selectmen establishes the last that they signed the returns in blank and that the Town Clerk took them home and Flied them un, and that the Selectmen have nor laborations. Returns from the town of Agy, Stoneham, Lisbon, Webster, and Farmington. Returns from the town of Agy, Stoneham, Lisbon, Webster, and Farmington. Returns from the town of Searaport have also been rejected because they were not sealed up in open town meeting. By means of these rejections five persons will receive post as in the Learislature who would not have been thus sentent of the search of the Farmington district, Louis Voter of the Farmington district, which are the section of the surface of the surface of the sur

ted all such returns. It will be perceived that these rejections affect the election of several ted all such returns. It will be perceived that these rejections affect the election of several Representatives.

"In the county of Washington one candidate for the Senate seems to have been voted for in some of the towns of his county by the name of John T. Wallace, but we have tabulated the votes as thrown for two different men, as we have no knowledge that the same person is meant.

John T. Wallace, Jr., and in others by the name of John T. Wallace; but we have tabulated the votes as thrown for two different men, as we have no knowledge that the same person is mean!

Two sets of returns were sent in to the Secretary of Sinte from the town of Fairfield, each of which contradicts the other; and as it was impossible, from the conflicting character of the returns, to determine the result of the election in that fown, we have rejected the returns from in the town of nour tabulations. The rejection affects the election of one Representative.

"Accompanying and attached to the Representative return from the town of Skowhegan was a statement, signed by the Selectmen, that a certain number of ballots were protested as being illegal, under section 29, chapter 4, of the Revised Statutes. One of the ballots objected to was attached to the returns. The Selectmen, in their certificate, allege how many of such ballots were thrown, and in this certificate they inform the Governor and Council that they make the return, subject to the legality or illegality of that kind of ballot. The ballot was latthe form of an ordinary sheet of paper, folded to make two leaves. On one of the pages half of the candidates names are printed, and on the next page the balance of the names of the candidates appear, we are fully satisfied that that kind of ballot is clearly in violation of the letter and spirit of the foregoing named statute, and we have accordingly rejected a number of such ballots in making our tabulations.

A protest was illed against counting the returns from the town of Cherryfield, on the ground that the officers who attested the returns were not legal officers. Affidavits presented with the officer she halfavits presented with the protest establish the fact than ot one legal Selectman presided at the making out of the returns and the receiving of the votes. One of the Selectmen was a foreigner, and could not legally hold the office of Selectman. The Superior Court has held that a board of them were forei

and there was no possible means afforded by the returns to determine for whom such votes were thrown.

"The returns from the cities of Saco, Lewiston, Bath and Rockland are fatally defective, because they were not signed by a majority of the Aldermen. Under the statutes and by the decisions of the Court, such returns cannot be counted, and we have been obliged to reject them. If will devolve on the House of Representatives to determine in the first instance, and finally, who have been elected to the House from these cities, as we have no legal evidence before us to determine that question."

AUGUSTA, Dec. 26.—The attempt to take from the arsenal in Bangor the arms and ammunition stored there and bring the same here, was not generally known in this city until to-day. On Christmas night a team was in waiting at the railroad station here to receive the contents of the State arsenal in order to convey them to the State House. The excitement here to-day over the Bangor affair was intense. The wildest rumors prevailed until the true account of it was received. It was rumored during the day that the Capitol Guards were ordered out, but there was no truth in the report. Then it was said the Montgomery Guards of Portland would be here in the afternoon train, but they did not put in an appearance. Gov. Garcelon reached the city on the afternoon train, and only two of the councillors were here, so that no business was transacted. The Governor was seen to-night, and said that he knew nothing further of the Bangor affair than what had appeared in the newspapers; that for judicious reasons he had ordered Mr. French verbally to remove the arms and ammunition, and he thought the whole matter was one of great discredit to the city.

whole matter was one of great discretiff to detect.

At a special meeting of the city Government in the afternoon it was voted to increase the police force of the city to 200 men, so that the City Marshal may have a body to call upon in case any trouble should arise.

The following is Gov, Garcelon's reply to the letter of the Hon. Lot Morrill.

Lawrences. Dec. 25, 1879.

Hon. Lot M. Marrill, Chairman, 4-c. L. Kwistows, Dec. 25, 1870. How. Lot M. Merrill, Chairman, 4c.

Sur. Your communication of the 24th reached here yesterday just as I was leaving Augusta, and I take this early opportunity to reply. The excitoment in the public mind is, in my judgment, whelly without excites, and is, without question, the result of a systemized attack of vitiperation and slander upon the Executive Bepartment, not only without parallel, but without cases. Re that as it may, it is the duly of every good citizen to use his best endeavors to allay public excitement, however created, so far as he is able, and to resort to such measures as will allay civil strict, and at the same time secure the ends of justice.

You intimate that it is in my power to restore peace and tranquility and good feeling to the State and afflits inhabitants, by asking the opinion of the Supreme Judges on each law point involved in the variations of the count from the returns. Nothing would give me can be a superior of the count from the returns. Nothing would give me may be able to secure a satisfactory solution of doubtful complications; or, if not satisfactory at least such as may be deemed authoritative. The fact to which you allude, that so large a number of Republican members-level tail to receive certificates, is due to the fact that so many municipal officers failed to comply with constitutional requirements, and which, by judicial decision, the Governor and Council have no authority to overlook. This condition of affairs is no fault of the Governor and Council have no authority to overlook. This condition of affairs is no fault of the Governor and Council have no authority to overlook. This condition of affairs is no fault of the Governor and Council have no authority to overlook. This condition of affairs is no fault of the Governor and Council have no authority to overlook. This condition of affairs is no fault of the Governor and Council have no authority to overlook. This condition of affairs is no fault of the Governor and Council have no authority to overlook. The fact th

of the Governor and Council.

Mr. Morrill will send a communication to Gov. Garcelon to-morrow, in answer to the foregoing, proposing questions to be submitted to the Supreme Judicial Court. It is the general judgment of both parties that Gov. Garcelon will agree to refer the matter to the courts.

Bandon, Dec. 25.—The stirring scenes yesterday afternoon caused great excitement. From 5 to 5% P. M. a throng of 1,000 persons gathered on Kenduskeag bridge and in its vicinity. Major Fronch. Adjutant-General's clerk, had no written order or requisition from Gov. Garcelon, but his instructions were verbal. The keeper of the arsonal delivered the munitions to French, and as they were being transported to the railroad station they were stopped by the mob. The reins of the horses were selzed and the horses unlitened from the pungs. Leading merchants threatened to throw the guns and ammunition into the Kenduskeag stream. The mob was the general topic of conversation last night and to-day. Public sentiment now denounces the proceedings of Boutelle and his followers. The escape from bloodehed and destruction of property was very narrow.

BanGon, Dec. 26.—The Whig and Courier says:

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BANGOR, Dec. 26.—The Whig and Courier says:

The arms of the Hersey Light Infantry of Old Town, one of the State militia companies, were taken possession of by the Fusionists iast night between 11 and 12 o'clock, and removed from the company's armory to the residence of Lieut. G. E. Mills, commander of the company. The company has sixty Springfield breech-loading rifles. Old Town is the residence of the Fusion candidate for Governor.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Dec. 26.—An indignation meeting was hold at Lincoln Hall this afternoon. Every town in the county was represented, some men coming from fifteen to twenty miles notwithstanding the extreme cold weather. There were but few minors or ladies present, but quite a sprinkling of Fusionists. Among the speakers was Gen. Jas. A. Hall, who declared that the action of the Governor and Council was a dangerous, unheard-of usurpation. He believed that it did not originate with Gov. Garcelon and the idiotic Council, but that they were mere tools in the lands of demagogues.

Resolutions were adopted, the last of which

f demagogues. Resolutions were adopted, the last of which read as follows: Can as follows: That while we earnestly desire a peaceful adjustment if this unfortunate atate of things, at the same time we quest senator-ricct Smith and Representative-ricct fall to see every means in their power to obtain their branches, as any elected, can carry out the expressed will of the people.

That we plotege our lawfully elected Senators and Europeantatives throughout the State our carness sup-port as whatever course they may decide to follow, trust-ing that legisl measures may accouption what is just and much, and that force, the last great right of freemen, may not become moreasery.

No trace has yet been discovered of Edward cannell, who wounded Henry Wilson, by two shots in the face, in the barroom at 654 Third avenue, on Wednes

Nervous debility and weakness of generative organs positively cured by Allen's Brain Food. \$1. Dirman, Aster House, Allen's, 915 1st av. Bend for circular.

RECORDER HACKETT DEAD SOME INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF

FAMOUS MAGISTRATE. Law Student with Horatio Seymour and Francis Kernan-Elected Recorder of New York-His Victory Over Tammany in 1865.

Recorder John Keteltas Hackett died yeserday, at his home, at 72 Park avenue, after an iliness of several months, in the fifty-ninth year of his life. Few men in New York were class that feared justice.

He was born in Utica, and was the son of the

fair education, young Hackett decided to study law, and for that purpose he entered the law office of the late Joshua Spen-cer: of Utica, where he was the fellow student of Horatio Seymour and Francis Kernan. In his twenty-first year he was admitted to the bar. He acquired a good practice, which in 1850 he abandoned to go to California. In San Francisco Mr. Hackett formed a law partnership with Eugene Casserly, afterward United States Senator, and was successful. He was elected Corporation Counsel of San Francisco, and he served for one year. In 1857 he came to this city and formed a law partnership with John E. Develin, the Corporation Counsel of the city of New York. For nine years his principal business was in conducting suits in behalf of the city. In 1866 John T. Hoffman was Recorder of the city, but he resigned to assume the office of Mayor, to which he was elected in December, 1865. The appointment of a successor to Mr. Hoffman was vested in the Board of Supervisors, who in March, 1866, appointed Mr. Hackett, on the motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed.
In the following November Mr. Hackett was

regularly elected as Recorder for a term of three years. On April 23, 1869, eight months before the expiration of his term of office, the Legislature made the term of the office six years instead of three. In the following autumn Mr.

before the expiration of his term of office, the Legislature made the term of the office six years instead of three. In the following autumn Mr. Hackett was renominated and reclected. His second term expired on Dec. 31, 1875.

Mr. Hackett had been a life-long Democrat, and had been elected by Democratic votes. The election of 1875 approached, and Tammany Hall, with John Kelly at its head, refused to nominate Mr. Hackett, who then had the reputation of being a fearless and upright Judge, He was renominated as the anti-Tammany candidate. Every newspaper in the city supported him, and he was elected by a large majority. That same year the Legislature lengthened the term of Recordership to fourteen years. He entered upon his new term in apparently good health, with unimpaired faculties. He had gained a reputation for undeviating problity, and also for unexampled severity toward the criminals who came before him in the Court of General Sessions. He was noted for the long sentences he imposed upon burglars, highway robbers, and the like, the usual sentence to this class of criminals being close to the farthest time allowed by law.

About two years after there was a marked change in Recorder Hackett. Always a quick-tempered man, he became very irascible, and was extremely capricious and occentric. His friends saw these symptoms with distress. They grew upon him, and gradually he was forced to relinquish his duties. In 1877, by the advice of his physician, Dr. Erastus E. Marcy, Mr. Hackett went to Europe and spent two months in Paris with his doctor, who went with nino. The trip benefitted him, apparently, and he returned to his work with recisiored vigor; but the malady that had fixed itself upon him would not give way, and again the Recorder exhibited the signs of brain trouble that had first attacked him.

For the past year and more he rarely appeared in his seat on the bench of the General Sessions, and for the last six months he was confined to his house. He suffered from a four ham, and at about 1 o'clock yeaterd

with that more or less for years. It was painful and dangerous, and in addition to that, about a month ago, dropsy supervened, and he suffered much with that up to the time of his death, which was the result of that disease. Ninee-tenths of the stories about Mr. Hackett's brain trouble are pure fletion. He was always a very nervous, sensitive man, quiek to take offence. I have seen him flush up and get very angry when a man ran against him in the street, when you or I would never think of getting angry. He was of late years subject to occasional rushes of blood to the head, but nothing of any great importance. I advised him to go to Paris in the summer of 1877, and was with him there every day for two months, for he did not speak French, and he wasted me to be with him. The trip seemed to do him much good. He was, in my opinion, a man of romarkably sound mind. When he was in Paris he rendered a logal opinion, to my knowledge, that showed this. He was a fearless man. I know that he often received threatening fetters from criminals and their friends. He showed me a letter once in which it was threatened that if he sentenced a certain criminal he and his family would be murdered and his home burned. I was alarmed at the letter, thouge he laughed at it. I advised him to go armed, but I do not know whether he did so, His family received similar threatening letters and were very much alarmed thereby, but he never seemed to care anything about them."

By othersit is said that the Recorder used to carry arms. Oas who was a reporter in his court for years, says that for a long time Mr. Hackett carried a pistol in each side pocket of his coat while sitting in the Court of General Sessions, and it has been said that the severe sentences he sometimes inflicted were in retaliation for threatening letters from the criminals friends.

At hight, of late years, the Recorder was cautious of his movements. He walked on the outer edge of the pavement, his hands in his coat pockets of his plate, and said that he was there prepared

These remarks were made apparently in earnest.

By virtue of his office, Recorder Hackett was a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, and of the Commission for the Revision of Taxes and Assessments, and a trustee of Sailors' Snug Harbor and of the Leake and Watta's Orphan House, and his successor will be a member of the same boards.

The law governing the filling of the vacancy created by Recorder Hackett's death provides that in case a vacancy shail occur in the office of Recorder by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Board of Supervisors shail fill it until the general election next following such vacancy.

The Alderman in this city now have the powers that were formerly vested in the Board of Supervisors, and will therefore appoint the Recorder's successor.

The Alderman who were in the City Hall yesterday when the news of Recorder Hackett's death was received began at once to talk about his successor, Among the Tammany andidates named are ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford and Frederick Smyth. The Republicans who are mentioned are Assistant District Attorney Daniel S. Bollins and Police Justice Barkson T. Morkan. Among the Anti-Tammany candidates are Police Justices James T. Kilbreth and Marcus Otterbourg, ex-Adderman John Hardy, and Charles H. Truax.

Santa Claus Burned to Death.

PARIS. Ky., Doc. 28.—While Frod. Jaynes was personaling Santa Chaus, hast evening, at the residence of J. H. flasset, he was so hadly burned by his costume eatthing fire that he dued this morning in great agony.

Christmas Eve Homicide. Augusta, Gu., Dec. 26.—At a dance in a residence near Elienton, S. C. on Christmas Evc. Won. Bates, while intextected the house and shot Stephen Bush, killing him almost instanty. Bates is in laik. A cornucopia is a drug store supplied with Pr. Bull's

JOHN BROWN'S PERIL. His Story and that of Policeman McSweeny

who Arrested Him. On Christmas night a man attempted to walk down a gang plank that leads from South street down to the floor of a large sections. dock near the foot of Pike street. This gang plank spans about twenty feet of open water. The man was very drunk, and staggered from it into the river. He swam about a dozen feet liness of several months, in the fifty-ninth to a float which was directly under to a float which was directly under the screw of the steamship California, etter known. None was more feared by the class that feared justice. the Captain of the California, who helped actor, Hackett, whose impersonation of Fal-the man on to the float. The night was dark staff became historical. Having received a and cold. The Captain did not notice the man's appearance. Mr. Anderson, in charge of work on the steamship's screw, recognized him as a man who had been in his employ, and whose name was Brown. He does not know where Brown lives, but says he is a young man. The Captain of the California, because the man was too drunk to be taken up the long ladder that led to the ship's deck, detailed two sailors to

take him up into the city to any warm place they could find. He says this was between 12

and 1 o'clock, as nearly as he can remember.

they could find. He snys this was between 12 and 1 o'clock, as nearly as he can remember. The sailors who took charge of Brown were not on the vessel last evening, and where they took him could not be ascertained.

At 12:55 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Mesweeny brought a prisoner to the Madison street station. He says he found him at Monroe and Catharine streets, took him to the station and searched him. At first the prisoner cid not want to give his name, but finally said it was John Brown, that he was a boiler maker, and that he had no home.

Policeman John S. Patterson helped Mc-Sweeny to take the prisoner to the station. He, McSweeny, and Sergeant Randall, who was at the desk at the time, each say that the man's clothes were dry. The Sergeant remembers that there were no drippings on the floor. McSweeny searched him, and had abundant opportunity to judge of the condition of his clothes, and Patterson says he had to clutch him very hard by the arm to keep him from falling, and must have known it if his clotheshad been wet. His hat, which he threw on to Sergeant Randall's desk, was quite dry, the Sergeant says. McSweeny says that the clothes were so much "rozen as to mislead a person into supposing, that they were dry, and Sergeant Randall is of the same opinion. The cell where the prisoner was put is usually kept as warm as an ordinary sitting room. In the morning McSweeny, says he heard Doorman McDonnell call out "Brown," at the cell door. The prisoner responded by coming out.

"That's an Irish name," said McDonnell.

"That's an Irish name," said McDonnell.

"He's all the better for that," said McDonnell, and then, McSweeny says, he took the prisoner by the hand and ied him from the cell. In going to the Essex Market Police Court, Brown complained of the cold.

"Walk behind me," said McSweeny, "and Til shed the wind from you." Brown wore two thin coats. In court he did not tell Justice Duffy that he had fallen into any water, and the Justice did not notice that his clothes were wet. He sentenced him

The Charges against a Long Trusted Express Employee and a Woman. For a long time past the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has received numerous complaints from travellers about the less of valunbles from trunks. Detective Bowe of the Jersey City police and Detective Francis of the Pennsylvania Railroad have for sometime, been at work on the case. Last evening they arrested Patrick Burk, aged 28, who has for a long time been a trusted employee of Dodd's Expess Company, and who drove the baggage crate across pany, and who drove the baggage crate across the ferry from the depot in Jersey City to the New York side. Before loading the trunks in the crate and during the passage on the beat Burk, by means of false keys has, it is charged, been in the habit of opening the trunks and abstracting whatever was of value in them. He had admitted into his confidence, the detectives said, a young woman named Anne Jane Lynch, who resided at 355 First street, Jersey City. Some months ago this woman was divorced film her husband, and, as she had no visible means of support, her costly garb and luxurious style of living were the subject of talk among those who knew her. The stoien goods, the police say, were conveyed to her house, sorted, and disposed of among many pawnbrokers and "fences" in New York city. At the time of the arrest several trunks filled with the stolen goods were found secreted in the woman's apartments. They were taken to Police Headquarters, where, at midnight last evening, they were axamined by the authorities. The goods thus far recovered will amount in value to several bundreds of dollars. There are no means at present of ascertaining the value of the goods alleged to have been stolen during a period of many years.

Burk and the woman are to be arraigned before Justice Davis this morning. the ferry from the depot in Jersey City to the New

FITRIOL THROWING.

A Retired Philadelphia Shipbuilder Putting

Out a Boatbuilder's Eye. PHILADELPHIA, &Dec. 26 .- Last evening, at about 6% o'clock, as Mr. George Sheppard, a prominent boat builder and resident of the old district of Kensington, was standing on the steps in front of his residence, 1,031 Shackamaxon street, he was approached by Mr. Geo. Wood, a retired ship builder, who deliberately threw a quantity of carbolic acid or oil of vitriol into the face of Mr. Sheppard, burning him very severely ubout the head and body and destroying the sight of one eye. Both gentlemen are well and prominently known in the section of the city where they resided.

This afternoon young Charles Sheppard, son of the injured man, on the certificates of two physicians that his father was in a dangerous condition, had Wood taken before the magistrate. Dr. Chestnut testified that Sheppard was in a precarious condition. He also thought Wood was insane. He was suffering from nervousness, and at times could not control himself. Dr. Young said that Sheppard was in a dangerous condition. Ball was fixed at \$5,000, with the understanding that Wood should be watched to night and taken to the insane asylum to-morrow. It was with great difficulty that the man could be kept in the magistrate's office. Occasionally he would exclaim. "I'm sorry; I wish I had not done it."

The condition of Sheppard to-night is alarming. Both men are well off. face of Mr. Sheppard, burning him very severe-

GRANT'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON. And Hayes's Visit to Reintives in New Jersey

at the Same Time. Washington, Dec. 26.-The departure of B. B. Hayes from Washington on the eve of Gen. Grant's arrival here is very happily timed. Hayes left here to-day for Philadelphia, where he will dine with Grant to-night. To-morrow he will visit relatives in New Jersey, and rehe will visit relatives in New Jersey, and remain over Sunday with them. Grant will come here to-morrow, and remain over Sunday with Ned Beale, not appearing in public unless he should attend service at the Methodist church formerly manazed by Parson Newman. Hayes and Grant will thus be relieved of the necessity of meeting at the White House. Should both be in town at the same time, Grant could not well avoid being a guest of Hayes, a formal invitation having been given him by the latter to stay at the Executive Mansion while in Washington. Grant does not want to be a visitor at his old home in view of his future Presidential aspirations. Hayes could not make the ex-President thoroughly at home in the White House without installing him in the private apartments of the present incumbent of the building.

Recalling Chastine Cox's Crime.

Early on Wednesday morning last Mr. Peter Furniss of Avenue B. Bayonne, N. J., was awakened by the screams of his sister, who occupied an adjoining the screams of his sister, who occupied an adjoining room. He hurried to her apartment and found her suffering from hysteria. When she recovered consciousness she informed him that being aroused by a feeding of suffection has ease at all colored man acceling on the side of her bed and watting over her. She accentical and the introduct float, then she tound a spouse pling at her side, then the colored man collidate that a few articles of plated ware were missed. A front window in the lower story was a very missed. TWO STORIES OF CHRISTMAS.

TWO FATHERS WHO STOLE TO BUY FOOD FOR THEIR CHILDREN, One in New York whose Wife and Son were

Found Starving, and One in Baltimore who Too Late, Got Food for Three Little Ones. A policeman saw a man break the show window of James Fleming's plumbing store at 26 West Twenty-seventh street, early on Christmas morning. Plunging his right hand through the opening in the broken pane, the man drew out some glistening pieces of metal, hid them under his tightly-buttened coat, and walked swiftly down Sixth avenue. At Twenty-sixth street the policeman arrested him, and took him to the Thirtieth street police station. There he gave the name of James Smith of 172 Mulberry street. The policeman took six brass faucets, worth about \$12, from under his coat. The cont was thin and much worn, and Smith had no overcoat. His pockets were empty. He was locked up for several hours, and then taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. On the way to and in court he maintained the silence that he had broken only to give the name and address that he claimed. He was arraigned before Justice Flammer, the charge of burglary was made, and an affidavit was drawn up, but he was silent. Justice Flammer said, hastily writing his name at the end of the commitment Committed to answer in the General Sessions.

in default of \$1,000 bail. Take him back." A policeman led Smith from the bar. As he was on the threshold of the door leading into he prison. Smith, covering his face with his hands, wept and sobbed so that all in the court room heard him.

"My poor wife, my poor boy," he cried. They are starving." Justice Flammer heard his cry, and said:

Officers, bring that man to the bar again." The officers obeyed, and Smith, still weeping, stood before Justice Fiammer.
"My wife and child. Judge," he said, "are at

home without a morsel of food. I left them

"My wife and child. Judge," he said, "are at home without a morsel of food. I left them this morning to get something for them to eat, and I could not. In desperation, Judge, I broke that window, and stole the faucets. I wanted to pawn them for bread."

Justice Flammer told Policeman McSally to go to the house at 172 Mulberry street, and ascertain whether Smith told the truth. McSally took Smith with him. When they reached Mulberry street, Smith said:

"Officer, I wanted to keep my real name a secret. I supposed that I would have to go to State prison, anyway, and I determined to go with my mouth firmly closed. But when I thought of going to prison, perhaps for years, and leaving my wife and child destitute. I broke down. I want to tell you now that my real name is James Howard."

The policeman and Howard climbed the outside iron stairway of the rear tenement at 172. In two bare rooms on the top floor, Howard said his wife and child were. But no one was in the outer room, the kichen. There was no fire in the stove, and the room was very cold. At the sound of the men's voices, a boy came from the inner room. He sprang, with a cry of ioy, into his father's arms. Then he led his father to the inner room where his mother lay. The meeting between the husband and wife was touching. Part of a loaf of bread was all the food in the rooms. This and some milk, the boy said, a neighbor gave him for his sick mother and himself. The neighbors said that the Howards have borne an excellent repute. Then the Jones were on a goot for the Society for the Language of the continuer of the food of the society for the spread of the policeman and Howard started to return.

Then the potterman and Howard state Society turn.

In the street they met an agent for the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, who furnished Mrs. Howard with a little food and some fuel. When Justice Flammer reopened court, the policeman who had been with Howard reported to him, and he said he would send a letter to District Attorney Phelps concerning the facts in Howard's case, and he doubted whether the Grand Jury would indict him.

doubted whether the Grand Jury would indict him.

Howard was visited in his cell yesterday. He said that he is an American: that he is a carponter, and he lost his place through sickness, and had been unable to get work since. He said that he had pawned his fools and everything of value that he possessed, and that when he broke the window and stole the faucets he was out in search of food for his starving family and hardly knew what he did.

Mrs. Howard sat over a struggling little fire when the reporter entered her rooms, last evening. She was wan and very weak. But she said, with an attempt to appear cheerful, that she thought she would become strong again if she could obtain nourishing food, though her cough does trouble her night and day, and she has had hemorrhages. She asked over and over again when, in the reporter's opinion, her husband would be allowed to return to her.

When the reporter told her that her husband may not be discharged, if he is discharged, until the Grand Jury hears his case on the 5th of January, she was saidened.

the Grand Jury hears his case on the 5th of January, she was saidened.

"Oh. sir," she said," if the Judges and the police officers only knew how we have suffered all these terrible months, they would not be hard to him. He has been a kind husband and father, and he has always been willing to work. If the Judges would only let him go now, and give him any kind of work, we would be so grateful. He never did wrong before, sir, and I am sure he was not in his right mind when he did this."

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—The death by starystion and neglect of three young children on

BAIATIMORE, Dec. 28.—The death by starvation and neglect of three young children on Christmas night was brought to light here to day through the sad story of John E. Simpson, who was arrested for stealing a number of flat irons from a woman in the northwestern section of the city. The man, who was in the last stages of consumption, and seemed to be completely prostrated, told the following terrible tale of suffering, all the circumstances of which have been carefully verified by the police. He said that he had been out of work for months. His three young children fell sick when he had not the means of providing for them, and he was compelled to listen to their pitcous cries for food. Driven to despair Christmas night by the sufferings of the little ones, he rushed from his miserable home, entered the house of the woman, and stole the irons, which he soid to get medicine and food for the sick children. All three sines died, their death, without doubt, being brought on by exposure and the want of ordinary food and medicine. The father, who was himself almost prestrated from hunger, was committed for the action of the Grand Jury, which at least insures his being taken care of for the present. The woman from whom the irons were stolen, with astonishing want of humanity, is determined to prosecute the unfortunate man, aithough he went to her after the death of his shildren and before she discovered his orime, and confessed his guilt, promising to make restitution.

MR. PARNELL'S RECEPTION.

Probably an Address and a Demonstration is Madison Square Garden.

The Executive Committee of the Parnell Re-The Executive Committee of the Parnell Reception Committee met in the Cooper Union last evening, to consider the arrangements for the reception of Mr. Parnell next week. A committee was given power to engage a hall in which Mr. Parnell candeliver an address and a public demonstration be made. Madient Square Garden will probably be selected. There we considerable discussion in regard to whether the Finance Committee could receive subscriptions for the relief of the poor in Irriand, but it was at length decided that that question should be referred to snother committee to be formed after Mr. Parnell has been consisted. The expenses of the reception are to be read by the Recentive Committee. The address that is to be read to Mr. Parnell was read and was referred back for any modifications of it that may be deemed proper. The report of the Committee on Reception recommended that as only representative men were wanted, the committee to be described and a mw one organized, and a committee is to be appointed to select twenty-one gentlemen as the committee Other matters in relation to the reception were referred to the proper committee with power to act.

Morris Soloman's Body.

Judge Van Vorst has continued the injunc-tion in the case of Mrs. Maristia Soloman against the Jewish society Chebra Novi Zadoh. Mrs. Soloman seeks to restrain the society from disinterring the remains her husband, Marris S. Jonan, who was buried in the plot in Cyncess little Cemeters. The society sought transfer the remains to shother lot.

Highway Murder in Missourt.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26,-Noah Forcest, who lived killed, rosterday afternoon, by John Blacgow, Mo., was killed, rosterday afternoon, by John Haves, a negro. They had quarrelled during the day, and, when Forrest was returning home. Haves, who was concealed in a barn close to the road, shot him. Hayes escaped, and is still at large.

Proposed Rattroad Bridge Across the Ohio. New Albany, Ind., Dec. 26,-The directors of NEW ALBAST, Ind., Dec. 29, "The directors of the New Albany and St. Louis Railroad to-day directed the company's engineer to begin a survey for a bridge acrossitie Olito at tray place, to connect with the Louis-ville and Nashville and Louisville and Continuant Short Line Railroads. The bridge will also have a wecon way and street car track. Arrangements for the reception of proposals for its construction will be ready in March.

A Plot to Steal Grant's Arabian Horses.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Detectives of this city have arrested two men, and have others under surveil lance, who had formed a conspiracy to steal Gen, Grant's lance, who had formed a conspiracy to steal Gen, Grant's Arabian horses, now on tan leader's form, near here. Their object was to hold the animals in the hope of obtaining a large reward for their return.

TAMMANY PREPARING FOR 1880.

Disaffected Districts-Mr. Kelly and Corone Flanagan Free their Minds.

The Tammany General Committee met last night to order the primaries for the election of the General Committee for 1880. Mr. E. D. Gale presented a report from the Committee on Organization recommending that the pri-maries be held on the evening of Jan. 3, 1880. and that the party needed to be reorganized in the Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts. The primaries should not be held in those districts until after the expiration of the General Committee of 1880. After the report had been read, Coroner Flanagan moved that the primary be neld in the Thirteenth District when the delegates to the General Committee were chosen from the other districts. He was sure that the committee in that district did not require reorganization. Its record was as clean as that of any other committee.

The Coroner's speech brought ex-Aiderman James Barker to his feet. He lived in the Thirteenth District, and was not looking for office. He knew that Coroner Flanagan was not true to Tammany in the last election. "He is unpopular in the district." Mr. Barker continued. "He has held office for twenty years, and the people are tired of him. Our Joint Committee needs reorganization. We want only faithful men for our leaders."

As the ex-Aiderman resumed his seat Mr. John Kelly arose. "It is very evident," he said, "that the party is not in the best condition in the Thirteenth District, and in the other three districts named in the report which has been read. I think that it would be wise to permit the people who are our friends to be consulted about the formation of the new committees in those districts." Then, looking at Coroner Flanagan, Mr. Kelly continued: "The gentleman did not pay his assessment as a nominee at the late election, and that should bar him from being a member of the Committee from the Thirteenth District. It is impossible to sustain an organization if the men who belong to it are not true. Men who are unfaithful should have the manilness to leave ah organization in which they are not wanted, and not wait to be put out."

Mr. Kelly was loudly applauded at the close of his speech. The applitues censed as Coroner Flanagan arose to reply. He admitted that he did not pay his assessment was rather hich, and I refused to pay it." Then turning turning toward Mr. Kelly, he added in a loud tone. One reason why so many people in the Tairneenth District refused to support the Tammany ticket last fall was that they would not follow Kelly."

The Coroner received no applause, His motion was voted down, and the Committee on Organization's report that the primary be neld in the Thirteenth District when the delegates to the General Com-

THE ANGLO-AFGHAN WAR.

Fresh Proof of Yakoob Khan's Guilt-Re-en-

LONDON, Dec. 26 .- A private letter from a British soldier in Cabul says that one of Yakoob Khan's Generals told Sir Frederick Roberts that Yakoob Khan himself signed the death warrant of the Embassy, and ordered the bodies of the murdered men to be dragged through the streets

murdered men to be dragged through the streets of Cabul. The same letter confirms the report that \$400.000 worth of Bussian gold was found in Cabul.

A despatch from Labore to the Standardsays:

"Five infantry and three cavalry regiments are moving from India to Peshawur to form a new division there."

London, Dec. 27.—The following despatch from Lahore (dated Friday night) to the Standard says: "Since Gon. Gough passed Lataband no news has been received from him. The rumors of his arrival at Cabul were premature. The wire to-day was working as far as Gundamuk, but at night it was interrupted between Peshawur and Jollalabad."

The Standard's Candahar despatch, dated Friday, says: "To-day being a Mohammedan festival, the fanatical portion of the population is much excited. Some mounted Ghazis ran amuch through the British camp. Gen. Tyller was wounded and four of the fanatics were killed."

Billiance Dan ran on, however, as if there was no such thing as sleep for him until the race was such thing as sleep for him until the race was sended. He moved as suppleas a cat on a moon light night hurried up by a shower of old boots. The first genuine rear of the day ascended to the roof at 9 P. M. Black Dan was then half a dozen miles in the lead, and the score was the healt of the roof at 9 P. M. Black Dan was then half a dozen miles in the lead, and the score was the healt of the roof at 9 P. M. Black Dan was then half a dozen miles in the lead, and the score was the healt of the roof at 9 P. M. Black Dan was then half a dozen miles in the lead, and the score was the healt of the roof at 9 P. M. Black Dan was then half a dozen miles in the lead, and the score was the healt of the roof at 9 P. M. Black Dan was then half a dozen miles in the lead, and the score was the healt and in the figures for those remaining in the race were: Hart 454%; Faber, 431%; Krohne, 435%; Pagram, 437%; Hughes, 431%; O'Brien and Fitzgeraid, 419% each; Gedett, 409%; Williams, 448%; Clow, 395; R. Davis, 334%; Dufrane, 383%; and vint, 385%.

I seem and to extend the present masters. It is proposed to enact severe statutes against vagrancy in connection with this seem, and to extend the intrisdiction of course martial. The West Indian members of the Chamber of Deputies declare that the law will satisfy neither the owners nor the slaves.

Lospow, Dec. 26.—A Maidrid despatch to the Daily Neves says; "In the Senate Gen. Martinez. Campos and the Senators from Cuba and Puerto Rico were opposed to the abolition the correctness of the multitude, for such that the senators from Cuba and Puerto Rico were opposed to the abolition the correctness of the multitude, for such the correctness of the multitude, for the point of the provided and the multitude, for such the provided and the multitude, for the point, and the provided and the multitude, for the provided and the market and the provided and the market and the provided and the provided a London, Dec. 28.—A Mairia despending News says: "In the Senate Gen. Martinez-Campos and the Senators from Cuba and Puerto Rico were opposed to the abolition measure of Señor Canovas del Castillo, on the ground that the new Cabinet had not presented those tariff reforms which might enable the colony to bear the increased cost of production which would be caused even by a gradual abolition of slavery.

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

London, Dec. 26 .- A Paris despatch to the Times says: "It Provident Grévy rejects M. de Freycinet's Cabinet or programme, his only (casible alternative is to Cabinet or programme, his only teasible alternamer of summon M Jules Simon and dissolve the Chamber of Deputies.

Jans, Dec. 26.—It is expected that M. de Freycinet will on Saterialy summit to President Greyy a list of the new Santiers, which will appear in the official journal on Saterial Section of the Saterial Facility of the Saterial Section of the Saterial Facility of the Saterial Facilit

Increase of Discontent in Bussin.

LONDON, Dec. 26,-A St. Petersburg letter published in the Dady News says: "There is a notable dimi-nution of the popular indignation and sympathy manu-fested after the recent attempt against the Car's life. This is principally attributed to the increase of discontent, and to dissatisfaction with the purely reactionary measures of the discontent with the purely reactionary. The report that the Winter Palace at St. Petershare is illuminated all inght by the electric light as a protection against Ninillsteis unfounded.

Fog on the Thames,

GRAVESEND, Dec. 26 .- An almost continuous tog has prevailed on the Thames fliver during eighteen days past, the consequence being that a fleet of inward cound ships are detained. On Wednesday night the tog cleared for a few hours and some vessels got away he about eighteen remain, among which is the Britis stoomer Rooper, Capt. Mirel, from Hoston, Nov. 27 which has been anchored here since her arrival on the 10th has.

Reopening of the Port of Iquique.

LONDON, Dec. 26,-Advices from Valparaiso o the 3d inst are as follows: The port of Iquique, Peru,
uss been opened to commerce, the only restriction being
n respect of arms and ammunition. The Problem of

Distress in Roumelin.

thropis, Sir Henry Prummond Wolf, member of Peria-ment, writes to the Tour that he has received letters and telegrams from Pinlippepolis which show that, unless prompt help is given to the destince people in Roumelia, thousands must perish from cold and starvation. King Humbert's Gendarmes Fired Upon.

Pauts, Dec. 26.-A despatch from Rome to the PARIS, Dec. 20.—A despatch from Rome to the Engine reports that on Tuesday last King Humbert was going on a hunting expedition, when the gentlarnes, who preceded him, encountered a crowd who refused to the perse, and fired on the gendarines. The latter returned the fire. An active search for the culprits is in progress.

LONDON, Dec. 26.-The Daily News, in an article this morning on the Panama Canal scheme, says that M. de Lesseps will personally and solely assume the whole responsibility of its ancess or failure.

JOTTINGS IN AND NEAR THE CITY.

John Werle, a bookbinder, of 138 East Seventeenth street, who cut his throat on the 19th that, died in Bellevine Bookbinder, of the three brothers engaged in the Volks Theatre in Brookbyn in an arrobatic set; in making a backward leap last night, fell and dislocated his shoulder.

Sicholas Noering, and 52, of 345 Baltic street; Mary Tehon, aged 38, and her make child two hours old, of 98 warren street, and Margaret Methanley of 355 Hicks street, all died suddenly in Brooklyn on Christmas night. The remains of Patrick Blosston, the secentiate of the street in the street in the street in the secretary old market belonger to the secretary old market belonger to the secretary of the street.

BEATING ROWELL'S SCORE

HART, FARER, AND KROHNE IN AN EXCITING RACE FOR THE LEAD.

The Best Record thus far Made in the Po-destrian Contests in the Mudison Square Carden-Sixteen Men Still in the Knee.

Cold, dull, and dismal were the features of the fifth day of the go-as-you-please race for the American International Champion Belt of the World up to the time when the Garden began to fill up in the evening. Then the gas aided in warming the chilly atmosphere, and the music and occasional yells from the crowd gave more life and animation to the sixteen plucky pedestrians remaining from the sixty-five who

originally started in the contest.

Without a cheer for hours, the three leaders were making a performance heretofore unknown in the annals of pedestrianism in this country. Black Dan, Faber, and Krohne kept dogging each other all day, making it unsafe to predict which would be ahead at any given hour. In all previous matches of this nature the final result was foreshadowed almost to a certainty on the third or fourth day of the conest. If the leaders had kept as closely together in the Astley or O'Leary belt matches, a build-ing double the size of Madison Square Garden would have been insufficient to hold the spectators.

After about three hours' rest from the provious day's neck-and-neck race, the three prodi-gies appeared with their loins girted for a terri-

ble struggle.

The closeness with which they clung together can be judged from the following score: At 3 A. M. Hart tallied 385 miles; Krohne, 380; Faber, 379. At 6, Hart, 395; Krobne, 393; Faber, 392, At 9, Krohne, 405; Hart, 404%; Faber, 404%;

379. At 6, Hart, 395; Krohne, 393; Faber, 392. At 9, Krohne, 405; Hart, 4044; Faber, 4045. At noon, Hart, 417; Krohne, 416; Faber, 415. At 3 P. M... Hart, 4315; Krohne, 429; Faber, 4285. At 6, Hart, 4305; Krohne, 4404; Faber, 4405. In the mean time O'Brien, Hughes the lepper, and Pegran, the colored brother from Boston, were having a tight race for fourth place to the colored man passed the lepper early in the morning. The score for the second group at 4 A. M. showed that O'Brien had gone 3045; miles; Pegram, 3624; Hughes, 3005. The came Briody with 3564; Fitzgernid, 3484; Campana, 3415; Goldert, 3415; Williams, 337, and R. Davis, 332. The second class men walked gamely throughout the day. Like the leaders, they kept on without eliciting any enthusiasm from the spectators. Hughes suffered from a severattack of bronchitis. His nock was bundaged, which caused him to lep around with his head turned so far around that he could look down the bacof his neck.

Harry Howard retired from the race at 11 A. M., before he had finished his 297th mile. He said he had been practising for the O'Leary belt walk.

Brodie, the newsboy, silg out of the race at 11 A. M., before he had finished his 297th mile. He said: "Boys have no business in this fight."

Just before dark Hart begin to grow very drowsy. He crayed rest. Happy Jack Smith gave him him a bath instead. Hart came out refreshed, and started on a run, ust in time to save his distance. In another lap Brigadier Krohns would have gone to the front, As it was he marched only an eighth of a mile behind.

Faber kept on with his easy-gilding gait, Yelis from the crowd of "Pass them, old man!" had no effect on him.

The Brigadier's feet began to bother him at night. His shoes would not fit him. James Smith, the ex-champion, sent him on the track in a pair of slippers with woolien stockings drawn over them. Krohne remarked. "I'm pushing was hard. I don't see how in — the other follows stand it."

"It they don't let the darkey sleep," said Smith, 'he''ll take a nap against every p

Black Dan ran on, however, as if there was no

the entrance to the bar, near the quarters, be-tween some spectators, and the multitude, for-getting the walkers, made a rush for that point. Several policemen arrived in time to prevent the walkers being interfered with, and those

Saveral policemen arrived in time to prevent the walkers being interfered with, and those engaged in the wrangle, together with several apparently innocent onlookers, were hustled out of the Garden.

It was about this time Old Sport, attired in scarlet attempted a brush with the lepper. The faster Campana ran the more he bent his head over his right shoulder. When about to pass Hughes, the latter began his webbling motion from side to side in the middle of the track and plunged ahead at great speed, Campana caught up with him once, but was unable to maintain the pace, and notwithstanding the cries of the spectators, he fell back again into his old limp.

At midnight the scores were: Hart, 465.6; Krohne, 459.7; Faber, 456.0; Pegram, 444.5; Hughes, 440.0; Williams, 418.2; Campana, 417.4; Briody, 408.4; Davis, 407.4; Dufrane, 399.5; Clow, 398.2; Vint, 391.0; Rae, 374.7.

At the end of the fifth day in the Astley-belt walk in London, Weston had nade 467 miles. Brupgeport, Dec. 26.—Merrity's father is not dead, as has been reported. Merrit hestianed about going into the walk, on account of his poor condition and because he wanted to reserve himself for the O'Leary race in April, but the managers offered him, it is said, \$750 to simply start, and he accepted. Hazael and Day are conning from England to take part in the April race for the O'Leary belt.

The Thermometer in New York Yesterday. At Hadaut's pharmacy at 3 A. M., 16°; 6, 14°; 9, 15°, 12 M., 10°; 8.70 P. M., 23°; 0, 21°; 0, 16°; 12, 12°.

For the Middle Atlantic States diminishing northerly winds, shifting to southerly, rising followed by talling barometer, colder followed by warmer clear weather.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Empress of Bussia is slightly better.

Robert Clinton Wright, the oldest and best-known American increbant in Brazil, is dead. A British proclamation has been issued prohibiting so-ditions meetings in the Transyant, South Africa.

The cotton spinners at Ashton under Lyne. England, save degramed a five per cent advance of their wages. A Paris despatch save "Thousands of persons were een crossing the river Seine on the ice Christians day," day, from the effects of injuries sustained by ucing strown from a carriage.

It is said that the Shah of Persia intends undertaking a pikrimise to Meshed, Persia, next spring, accompanied by 10.398 troops.

There are turried cases of small-pox in the District of Colombia. The National Board of Health have decided to take charge of the matter.

Timothy G. Stone of West Suffield Conn., 25 years old, haused bineed in a babecon bear yesterday afternoon. The Coroner's jury found him insanc.

The African traveller, to chared Hobbis, whose movements were recently gries food in the region of the Sahara, has stravel in Board on his ecture former.

The Dempsey tamily, who were evicted at Balla, Ireland, on the 12th trobish, have been reinstanced in their grown bands. The trobish, have been reinstanced in their former should be travelled to the bridge over the St. Lawrence River is now formed between Housterd in the ground Louisienii. The thermometer stood 14° below sore at Montreal yeaterday morning.

The Hom Miles Besch has been destroated Associate Lustice in the threating Court and Hooper C. Van Vorst for the Suprior Court and Hooper C. Van Vorst for the Suprior George W Buil of the Boffaio theoremial Adventise, whe last Monday was imprised in the Grand Courts Depot. New Verk, where a cur can ever his log, fleet restored at the Course of the Grand Courts bepot, New York, where a cur ran ever his log, fleet restored and the Kennove Hotel. Alony.

To Louisirch, farmerly a drammoor for Pred. Rock & Co. of New York, was arrested in New Orkman yeaterday afternoor dotted to shoot Mrs. Float on the with him. James A. Pish of 330 and 330 kilver street. Troy, exterday alternoor dotted to shoot Mrs. Float on the with him. Fish was arrested.

Gasper Lairoure 10 years of spe local fellow prediction and months and wanted her to go to Troy and the with him. Fish was arrested. P. C. Smith, a resident of Bayside, L. L. died on Thurs develor the effects of injuries sustained by being throws from a carriage. LONDON. Dec. 26 .- The well-known philin-

Figh was arrosted.

Gasper Liceure, 10 years of size 15-bay fell into a claypaw at a finishest works in Mineral Point, Oile, and had
his log and side so hadly emphot that he beed only four
hours. He refused for the the lame of his bone, but said
he came from Bedord County, Pa.

Durkan block, In Brantswick, Mo. owned by the Dennison Manufacturing Coursain of Boston, the two tupper
stories necepted by them for the manufacture of paper
hoves, and the bostor story by H. C. Dennison, taken
goods, was unread jostorials marting. The loss is from
\$25,000 to \$40,000 partly instruct. One hundred and firly
men are thrown out of work.